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# THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

VOL. 1. TUBAC, ARIZONA, JUNE 2, 1859. No. 14.



## THE ARIZONIAN,

**A WEEKLY PAPER,**

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF ARIZONA

Three D[illegible] in advance

One Square [illegible] insertion $2

All communications [illegible] addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tubac, Arizona


## A sharp Rebuke

First Lieut. [illegible] 93 [illegible] was tried [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] the charge [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] decision of the President was [illegible] lows

The court after [illegible] the testimony [illegible] of the charge [illegible] against [illegible] Smith [illegible] dismissed [illegible]

The President [illegible] result was [illegible]

We [illegible]

The [illegible] Lieut. Col. [illegible] the President [illegible] from the [illegible] some [illegible] proved [illegible] which the prisoner [illegible] in any manner [illegible] monstration [illegible] ed without [illegible] Command [illegible] the lowest grade [illegible] com[illegible] has [illegible] con[illegible] we [illegible]

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The Bass [illegible] The [illegible] of the [illegible] the laws [illegible] trial [illegible] session [illegible] and the [illegible] the [illegible] Sardinia [illegible] and Paris [illegible] a million [illegible] of the war [illegible] for thirty [illegible] kers at home [illegible] Then came Russia [illegible] which she got [illegible] land following [illegible] of dollars [illegible] crease [illegible] her Indian budget. The last [illegible] appeared [illegible] is now [illegible] more to [illegible] of the financial [illegible] lenders is, that they do not want to negotiate any loans just now, for if hostilities are prevented there will be several more borrowers in the market. That is to say that these spendthrift governments have run out their credit in the money market and that their only chance to get money is to stir up the war fever among their subjects. They know that if they can work them up to a fighting point they can force them to pour out both their blood and their treasure. This shows how thoroughly rotten is the financial system of all those empires called governments in Europe. How long will these hundred millions of civilized [illegible] be permitted to be [illegible] may be [illegible] waste and [illegible] a crowd of miser[illegible] Common sense, [illegible] and electric [illegible] that the whole [illegible] system is rotten, and is fast approaching its final ruin.—[*New-York Herald*

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The Spanish [illegible] Paris [illegible] minister [illegible] the sea with [illegible] Spain or New [illegible] she [illegible] [illegible] Spain [illegible] [illegible] 150 [illegible] June [illegible] Naval Battle [illegible] France [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Naval [illegible] 162[illegible] Burglars [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859

☞ To Advertisers.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to The Arizonian, Tubac, Arizona

☞ Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made


## Road to Port Lobos

Mr Zepeta, an enterprizing merchant of Altar Sonora, has lately opened a wagon road from Altar to Port Lobos, on the Gulf, and erected a warehouse there He is now occupied in connecting Altar by wagon road with the settled portion of Arizona Should the Mexican government permit the opening of this port, and allow free transit through the country, Lobos will become the seaport of Arizona, being distant from Tubac and Tucson about 200 miles We have no doubt but the port would be opened and free transit guaranteed, were proper steps taken by our government The greater portion of the new road to Port Lobos is over a level country with good pasturage

The great advantages which this movement will confer upon this portion of Arizona are apparent. Freight can be brought from Lobos for 5 cents per pound in all 6 cents from San Francisco, a very essential difference between that rate and the 15 or 18 cents now paid via the plains and Fort Yuma Besides the saving on freight the time saved is another important consideration, for instead of waiting months to procure goods and machinery overland, from the eastern States they will be brought from California in 3 days and so 15 - 20 per cent. lower than the present rates In every respect this enterprise should be encouraged by our friends in Sonora deserving the hearty co-operation of our people as it will afford them cheap provisions and cheap goods

This is a movement, also, which should interest the United States Government, especially the military Department which is just now trying to economise in the item of transportation Troops and military stores could be thrown into Arizona at about one-half the expense now liable to be incurred. Our new minister to Mexico ought to be instructed to demand or negociate the right of transit across Sonora, or what would be more politic for our government, to purchase the upper portion of the State, so as to give us a port on the Gulf, without which this vast mineral region never can be properly developed

## A Military Depot.

In case a campaign is undertaken against the Apaches, it becomes necessary to have some point for a military depot, where the troops can be concentrated and supplies prepared and sent out, animals recuperated, forage collected etc, etc The situation of such a point demands considerable deliberation Many of the settlers hereabouts recommend Santa Lucia, a place on the Gila, above the mouth of the San Pedro—a locality which has the advantage of being in the Indian country, at all events.—Others commend the mouth of Arivypa canon, or that vicinity, and others, again, declare that Fort Buchanan, moved half a mile back from its present location, would be as good a point as could be found. It might indeed answer for the permanent depot, and its buildings, etc, would be extremely convenient, but an advanced temporary depot would be essential, and for this we imagine a spot near Arivypa canon, or Santa Lucia, would be preferable. It may be necessary to have a depot near the Sonora line, if so, Fort Buchanan would undoubtedly answer a good purpose, although its present location is bad. Back, six hundred or a thousand yards, a fine post can be built on level ground, with water as convenient as it is now. It is pretty certain that there will be no attempt to settle the valley of the San Pedro until a military post of two or three companies is established there, say at the old Tres Alamos ranche, or below, a few miles from the river's mouth The experiment could then be tried whether or not the valley was worth anything for agricultural purposes It is a favorite resort and highway for the Apaches, especially Arivypa canon, and a post there would do much to check their inroads upon this region and Sonora We presume all these matters will be brought to the attention of Col Bonneville, and by him laid before the War Department. And we trust he will not fail to represent in strong terms the injustice and bad policy of our government in making treaties with the Apaches, to protect Americans, while they are allowed to ravage Sonora.

## The feeling in Sonora.

Being authorized by the late meeting of citizens at Tubac, to communicate with the Mexican authorities and influential persons near the boundary line in Sonora we have the honor to state that this has been done, and answers have been received from various parts, and from prominent citizens, expressive of the highest satisfaction at the steps taken by the citizens on this side of the line in regard to the Sonora Valley outrage

In reference to the preventio[n] of thefts, stealing and other crimes a hearty co-operation is promised by the authorities, and the hope is expressed that our citizens will assist in bringing to justice all persons connected with such acts

The intelligent portion of the Sonoranian seem to have looked upon the Sonora affair in its proper light, at once, notwithstanding the exaggerated reports that reached them The publication of the sentiments of the American citizens on this side of the line was universally read to the public on their arrival at most places, and greatly contributed to allay the excitement, and added much to the comfort of American citizens in Sonora.

Some of the letters received were from Don Jose M Redondo, Prefect of Altar Jose Morena, Altar, Miguel Zepeta, and Joaquin Pompa, also of Altar Jesus Yslas Commissioner of the colony at Saric, Jose Elias, of San Ignacio, and others These letters are open to the inspection of those interested.

Respectfully,
HERMAN EHRENBERG,
For the Committee.

## The War in Europe.

Before this date the long looked for war in Europe has probably commenced We give the latest intelligence received

An alliance offensive and defensive, has been formed between France and Russia. This intelligence caused great excitement in England The whole militia force was to be organized at once, and the home squadron strengthened

Austria had refused the intervention of England, and was concentrating her troops.

The advanced corps of the French army were marching toward the Austrian frontier — As the different regiments left Paris they were loudly cheered by the people

Russia offers an army of 38,000 men to assist France

The Austrian advanced force of 80,000 men had started toward the frontier of France.

Turkey, in anticipation of being involved, was preparing 100,000 soldiers for the field.

All over Southern Europe the fires of revolution were kindling, and outbreaks are apprehended in Hungary and Italy. The Pope was preparing an army of 17,000 men

Pelissier is in command of the French army of observation.

## From Mexico.

The American Minister writes to Washington, from Vera Cruz, encouraging accounts of the condition and prospects of the Liberal government, and expresses a belief in its success, notwithstanding the efforts of the British and French ministers to throw obstacles in the way.

The American Government is to have conceded by Mexico the right of free transit across the State of Sonora. This arrangement has been agreed to by the Liberal party.

The assault of the city of Mexico was daily expected when the steamer left Vera Cruz.

Several English war steamers were at Vera Cruz; also, a small French fleet.

For the Arizonian.

## The Apache Treaty.

Mr Editor It is generally supposed that treaties of peace confer benefits on those who make them, whereas it is frequently the case that quite the contrary effect is produced, if we sift the matter to the bottom, and look at the final results We consider that it is thus with the late Pinal Apache treaty—the immediate results are undoubtedly the cessation of hostilities, and the security with which stock farmers can graze and raise their stocks, at least for the present. If farmers are thus benefitted by this treaty, we cannot help but to rejoice, but if we investigate the matter closer, we will find that in the end even this, the agricultural interest of the country will be loser by it. As every one knows, the farming population of Arizona can never be very great, owing to the extremely limited portions of country that can be cultivated, and the great scarcity of water which is used for irrigation as without this nothing grows If Arizona is poor in good and available land, it is all the richer in mineral wealth, and the time is not far distant when capital, science and industry in mining will open the hidden resources now laying dormant in those bleak, rugged mountains that traverse Arizona in all directions, rising like islands from the surrounding thirsty plains and valleys That which strikes terror into the emigrant's breast for a good location to erect a farm[ing] [im]plement home is the delight of those [who] [seek] fortunes in the bowels of the earth the miners The very barrenness of the country facilitates the miners pursuits, and last in the beginning when prospecting for mineral deposits as cropping out of veins are not hidden [by] soil or thick vegetation The [in]creased wealth engendered in Arizona when [the] developed will make it worth [the] of the productive in the [world] and [the] tants the most wealthy [in] the country will at [once] with companies, some [of] others will [locate] the territory and assist in [developing] undoubtedly prosperous [States] than not until then that [the whole] and especially the farmer will [enjoy] prosperity The few lands fit for cultivation will only be used for the raising of vegetables, as these can be had, and cannot be brought from a distance, and these better spots will in the end rise high in value For staple articles as flour and corn, we will ever have to rely on Sonora, and in course of time we can on California when communication is better and transportation cheaper If we are correct in our views it shows that the grand interest of the country being in mining, this should be fostered by all means and in doing so all the subordinate ones will rise to a permanent prosperity To bring mining to a successful issue, is however no easy matter anywhere and much less in Arizona, isolated as we are by great deserts and distances from the rest of civilization Miners, machinery, goods and provisions, all have to come from a distance, at ruinous costs for freight Only heavy capital can succeed for large companies, accompanied by economical and judicious management Scientific and practical men, well acquainted with the manupulation and metalurgical treatment of ores, are indispensable To be eminently successful, we ought to bring in play all the discoveries of past ages, and the science of the present This cannot be learned in a day nor in a year— it is a profession that is ever progressing All ores and veins require a different treatment the practical smelter who works in one locality may find himself nonplused a mile farther, or even in the same vein a month hence We may work and worry with little adobe furnaces, or one-mule arrastras, like many so called miners in northern Sonora, but to carry on mining so as to realize our expectations, we need the aid of science, and those that despise it, or pretend to do so, will all find this to be true to their cost. Who but an ignorant man would spend a life time in experimenting with perhaps very limited means, where the world at large has worked for ages in a branch of industry of which he has no knowledge?

But to return to the Apache treaty. If we have such great obstacles to clear away to make mining profitable in Arizona, how much more careful should we be to create some of our own; as for instance the late Sonoita affair, which stopped nearly all operations by the precipitate flight of the Mexican workmen from the principal mines and farms. Although the citizens of this tetritory have taken immediate and proper steps in the matter, confidence in future peace has not yet been sufficiently restored to cause the Sonoranian miners to return, notwithstanding the proclamation issued by the Mexican authorities along the lines that these outrages were only the work of a few lawless men who had nothing to lose, and who cared little for the progress of the territory or the honor of the good old American name and their country. If this outrage has stopped the wheel of progress for a while, the late Apache treaty carries in its train a set of consequences which are far more lasting and injurious to the general welfare

The treaty stipulates that the Apaches shall not steal on this side of the line, but it allows them to roam over the country, spy out our resources and go into Sonora to kill and rob from our neighbors with whom we are at peace, and with whom it is for us a necessity to remain on good terms, no matter what our preocupations may be. If we hate the Mexicans, or if we want to take their country, we want no blood-thirsty savages to do the work for us, or to injure them. The United States is strong enough to fight her own battles. No words need be lost on the morality of the question and it is only a weak neighbor like Mexico that would suffer such outrages as these savage incursions from a friendly territory, where they are not permitted to follow and chastise them, or exterminate them, as a last resourse of peace. Suppose the reverse to be the case, what would we do?

The consequence of this treaty must be the creation of bitter feelings all along the frontier State of Sonora. It must foster thieving in our country, unpunished by the authorities in Sonora, because we do not punish the Indian assassin and robber for his crimes in Sonora, and by his crossing the line, virtually protect and harbor him In justice to those in authority in Sonora, we must state that formerly when horses were stolen on our side of the line, they generally assisted in restoring them to their proper owners, notwithstanding there being no treaty of extradition, or that they could calculate on similar favors on our side of the line If many of the lower class of Mexicans will steal there are many, and the most I should [say] along the line, that desire peace, if not for anything else, for their own interest and tranquility There are others that desire friendly [relations] for just so [far] alone These bitter [feelings] on this side [will] not fail to produce or [cause] [retali]ation on [both] and a very unhappy [state] of [affairs] to both [Americans] [and] not a compliment [pass]ing in the [army] No [Mexican] will [consider] himself [safe] only in our [midst] under the circumstances [active] for work and if any hands at all come up, they will be the worst, the lazy, the desperadoes, in fact the worse than good for nothings How can mining prosper under the circumstances, and how the whole country? And who is it that really is benefitted by this treaty, that is liable any day to be broken by the Indians whenever they have gathered information enough of the whereabouts of our stock, and whenever we have increased this by hard work to enough to induce them to be at war with us when ranches will be devastated, and years of hard labor be swept away in one single night? By this treaty there is no one benefitted but the cruel cowardly, thieving Indian who, if it suits his purpose will as soon cut our throats as that of the Mexicans It is to the interest of the country, if not due to Sonora and humanity, that these savages are confined to reserves beyond the limits of settlements, say north of the Gila They must be stopped from stealing the industrious man's work, and from killing him, because they themselves abhor work Let the government establish a line of posts in their own country—keep out scouting parties to pick up those from outside the reserves, punish them, and we will soon see better times Confidence will be restored, a better feeling on both sides of the line, and hands will be plenty, the mines will pour forth their streams of silver bars, money will become abundant, and every one join in the general prosperity and happiness Those who consider this country only as a temporary stopping-place, will be able to leave it satisfied before their hair turns gray But if general unsociability, and murder and depredations are permitted to check the progress of the only grand resource of Arizona, the mining, then let us not be astonished if we dry up, awaiting better times, that may only appear in another generation.

I say therefore that these Apache treaties are insufficient and injurious to our best interests in the end. Let them be amended, if for nothing else, out of selfishness.

Before closing, I would yet say in regard to Mexican peons, merely that by paying their Mexican wages, say 37 cents per day, we should not expect American labor; their conduct at times, and often, is very annoying. enough to make a saint swear, I am free to acknowledge, but I have always found that swearing ever here, if not useless, only makes things worse.

H. E.

Fine Portrait—Captain A. T. Lee, commanding officer at Fort Quitman, kindly sends us a beautifully executed portrait of "Yellow Wolf," late a great chief of the Comanches; he was killed some time ago, in Texas. Capt Lee is well known for his contributions to the poetical literature of our country, while with the pencil he has few equals in the United States army

## News Items.

Senator Seward sailed for Europe on the 7th of May. He was attended, on embarking, by many friends, and made a speech to the crowd.

John Sherman of Ohio, and Galusha Grow of Pennsylvania, are the Republican candidates for Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

A great fire occurred at the landing in Pittsburg on the 9th of May. Ten fine steamers were burned, and several warehouses.—The loss was very heavy.

The following field officers have been detailed for the recruiting service for the ensuing two years from the 30th of June

Major T. H. Holmes, 8th infantry, to relieve Maj. A. Cady at Fort Columbus, New York.

Major G. Burbank, 1st infantry, to relieve Col. R. C. Buchanan, 4th infantry, at Newport barracks, Kentucky.

Major L. P. Graham, 2d dragoons, to relieve Col. G. B. Crittenden, mounted rifles, at Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania.

The War Department has issued orders directing a careful and thorough reconnoisance to be made by the topographical engineers of the country between the San Antonio, Texas, and El Paso road, and the Rio Grande and Pecos rivers. This expedition will start from San Antonio, Texas, and will be accompanied by companies of infantry and mounted force.—Camels will be used for the transportation of provisions, &c., in place of wagons.

At the Colorado mines, fourteen miles above Fort Yuma, a Mexican knocked down an American by the name of Ross, and then robbed him of $375 in dust. There are only about five Americans now engaged in the mines on the Colorado, and some seven or eight on the Gila. Of Mexicans, there are about 350 on the two rivers engaged in mining. They are making about twelve bits a day. About two weeks since some two hundred Mexicans arrived at the mines, and report many more on the way.

Horace Greeley writes to the "friends of the Tribune" that he is about to take a trip Westward, through Kansas, and the alleged gold region, Utah, and the Great Basin, to California, returning according to circumstances. If time serves, he will "look at Oregon." He concludes that if he is to have any respite from editorial labor during the next two years, he must take it now. He tells people where he is going, in hopes that he may be able to meet and greet his personal friends along the road. We hope the rush to see him will not be so great as to impede his progress.

It is reported that Kimball, eldest son of Heber C. and James Young, son of Brigham, have apostatized, and are about leaving for the States with their first wives, leaving their "spirituals" behind. At least 5,000 apostate Mormons will leave for California early in the spring.

A new paper called "The Druggist," of eight quarto pages, published monthly, has been started in Cincinnati. It is devoted to the mercantile interest.

On Beale's route between Fort Smith and Alburqurque, twenty-five bridges will be required, the estimated cost of the lot amounting to one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars. The cost of the bridge at Alburqurque is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars, and a bridge across the Colorado one hundred thousand dollars. We think we see Congress appropriating the money!

On the 24th of April a battle was fought between two bands of Navajos and Apaches.—Ten of the latter were killed and eight of the former. The Navajos lost four thousand sheep.

We are gratified to state that the most generous response has been made to the appeal in behalf of Prof. Agassiz's proposed Museum of Natural History. The munificent donation of $50,000 for this noble object by Mr. Gray, has already given this movement a start which has well nigh secured its success. Thirty-eight persons have each made donations of one thousand dollars and upwards, and the whole subscription, exclusive of the Gray fund, now exceeds $70,000. Twenty-eight individuals gave one thousand dollars each, nine have contributed two thousand each, and there is one subscription of five thousand dollars;

OUR VISITORS.—Col. Bonneville and staff, accompanied by Bvt. Lieut. Col. Reeve, of Fort Buchanan, arrived at Tubac on the morning of the 28th ult., and remained a few hours, camping the same night at Sopori ranche. On the 29th and 30th the party visited, by invitation, the mines and amalgamation works of the Sonora Company, at Cerro Colorado and Arivaca. The next point visited was Tucson, from whence the party will proceed to Santa Fe, via Fort Thorn.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—On the 20th ult., a band of Apaches stole from Miguel Zepeta, of Altar, a frontier town of Sonora, the following animals:

12 mares, 3 colts, and one stallion, all branded with a hieroglyphic resembling a capital G

1 valuable mule, 2 young horse mules, 2 dark mules, one gray mule, all branded with a hieroglyphic resembling a capital L.

Besides the above, other animals were stolen from citizens of Altar, which can be identified. We are requested to call attention to this theft, and ask our citizens to restore the property if by any means it should come into their possession.

APACHES.—On the night of the 29th ult., a party of Apaches visited Arivaca and stole all the animals belonging to the "tame Apaches" who reside there; also several animals owned by Papagos. As these people according to a recent authority are "American citizens," the Pinals have again violated their treaty. These "citizens" certainly deserve protection. Col, Bonneville's escort was near Arivaca at the time, but the Pinals, aware that they were strangers in the land, on public business, and a long way from home, probably out of politeness refrained from stealing their horses!—Such delicacy could scarcely be expected from a "poor Indian!"

SUBSTITUTES FOR POOR WATER.—Our friend Robinson, of Tucson, has on hand and for sale, a variety of good substitutes for bad water. They are put up in kegs and bottles.—Among the various articles may be mentioned a superior quality of whisky.

RICH COUNTRY.—Gentlemen, highly competent to judge, who have lately visited the Papago country, pronounce it one of the richest mineral regions in the world. Some specimens of silver ore were brought in that yielded on assay *sixty-five per cent. of silver*. One great drawback to mining operations in this region is the want of sufficient water. Artesian wells will be needed

### From Sonora.

Senors Escalante and Retas, dispatched as Commissioners by the Sonorians of California, were in Mazatlan, lately. They had an interview with Gov. Pesqueira, and obtained large concessions of land on the rivers Yaqui and Mayo, for the colony to settle. They would return to San Francisco in the course of a month to complete their arrangements for the embarkation of the "native Sonoranians" from California.

Gov. Pesqueira had issued a peremptory order for the confiscation of the vast estates of Don Manuel Gandara, in Sonora. They will be sold for the benefit of the Government and to replenish the treasury of the successful party.

THE GILA EXPLORERS.—Mr. J. H. Wells, one of the Gila gold hunters, who recently left for the supposed rich region has returned to Tucson. We understand that up to the time of his leaving the party they had found few indications of gold. The Indians were quite amicable, manifesting no disposition to stop the party. The country through which the party had passed was very mountainous.

IMPROVEMENTS.—A letter from Colorado city states that many improvements are going on at that place, new buildings, etc.

We hear a rumor that the Yaqui Indians, of Sonora have "revolutionized" and are causing considerable alarm.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—All the past week great fires have been raging along the western slope of the Santa Rita mountains, extending sometimes to the tallest peaks. At night the scene was grand—a vast illumination of the mighty hills—the fire in circles, in long lines, in scattered patches, and glowing in the distant horizon like the watch-fires of a great army.—The entire western slope of the mountains has been burned over, and the fires are now working over and around to the eastern side, making at night a strange and beautiful spectacle.

THE SONOITA MURDERERS.—On or about the 2d inst., the four prisoners under arrest at Fort Buchanan will be sent, with a strong escort, to La Messilla for trial. There is ample evidence to commit them, and when put on trial, other evidence, sufficient to convict, will be furnished. We are well rid of a desperate and dangerous gang of men who, if they do not escape, and they receive due justice, will trouble this country nor any other, but a short time longer.

BEAR!—Several grizzly bear have been killed by persons working in the timber regions of the Santa Rita mountains, and the fires that are now raging in the canons will have the effect of driving Mr. Grizzly into the more accessible regions. We should say that it was a good time for a bear hunt in those canons and localities in the mountains where the fires have not burned.

LABORERS COMING BACK-Mexican laborers come up very slowly from Sonora. It being harvest time, many of them find employment at home. An attempt ought to be made by the various mining companies to bring regular miners with their families from the lower part of Sonora, and from Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Durango. With proper effects, a body of very good men might be obtained, who would be more serviceable than the hands now employed, many of whom know very little about mining.

By reference to the advertisement below it will be seen that the Hotel at Tucson has changed hands.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.


### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to settle their accounts without delay, as he intends leaving the country about the first of September. All accounts unsettled by the 25th of June, will be collected by law.

14 PALATINE ROBINSON.

### P. Robinson,
### GENERAL MERCHANT;

AND dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, etc., at Tucson The highest price paid for all sorts of produce. 14

### Hotel at Tucson.

THE hotel at this place formerly carried on by George Mattison, is now conducted by J. Riordan, who will pay every attention to the travelling community. A good corral is attached to the House.

Tucson, June 1, 1859. J. RIORDAN.

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that packages, boxes, or parcels, brought by the Overland Mail, if left in the office over one day, will be at the risk of the owners, as the Company make no charge for storage, they will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. WM. S. OURY, Agent O. M. Co.

Tucson, May 18, 1859. 2m

### Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, Store-Houses, Private Residence, and three fine Gardens, all located in Tucson.

Terms, one half cash, the balance in six months. The Storehouse is entirely new, and fitted up in fine style. The Dwelling House, a large, well arranged building, is well situated on the plaza. The Store has the best situation in Tucson for business.

May 26 tf PALATINE ROBINSON.

WANTED, by the Santa Rita S. M. Co., a person who is experienced in beneficiating the ores of silver by the Patio process. Apply to W. WRIGHTSON, Agent, Tubac.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR,
**No. 92 William Street, New York.**
AGENCY FOR MINERS AND TRADERS

In New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua and Mexico generally.

Goods, Machinery, and all kinds of Supplies for Mining Companies and Traders, purchased and forwarded.

**Dealer in Bullion and Ores.**

EDWARD E. DUNBAR & CO., GUAYMAS, SONORA.

### WHITE & GRANGER,
**AT FORT BUCHANAN,**

Offer for sale a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CLOTHING, HATS,
BLANKETS, BOOTS,
HARDWARE, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
**Tobacco, of all Sorts and Qualities,**
LIQUORS OF ALL SORTS, &C. &C.

The above-named articles will be sold at reasonable prices, for Cash.

MOLASSES.—60 gallons for sale by WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

**COLT'S NAVY SIX-SHOOTER PISTOLS.**
For sale by WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

**RICE.**
500 POUNDS FOR SALE at 30 cts. per lb, by WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

WHITE & GRANGER, at Fort Buchanan, have for sale, Rifles, Double-Guns, "North-West" Guns, Powder, Lead, Ely's Caps, Shot, Gun Wadding.
—ALSO—
Oils, Paints, Whiting, Putty, Chalk, Spirits-Turpentine, Glue, Nails, Castings, Tin-ware, Brass Kettles, Tubs, Buckets. [mar 10

BACON SIDES.—12,000 pounds for sale by WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

**PISTOLS AND CARBINES.**
A SUPPLY OF COLT'S NAVY PISTOL, (new pattern,) Also, Pocket "Six-Shooters," together with a number of his six-barrel Carbines and five-barrel Rifles; FOR SALE at the Store of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, Tubac.
FREDERICK HULLSEMAN,
Store Keeper.

C. B. HUGHES, M. D.,
**PRACTICING PHYSICIAN & SURGEON**
TUBAC, ARIZONA.

**UNITED STATES BOUNDARY HOTEL.**
LOCATED ON THE SONOITA-VALLEY ROAD three miles from Fort Buchanan.

The above hotel has been opened by the subscriber, and he is now prepared to accommodate travelers in the best style the country affords. He will also keep on hand a fine assortment of wines, liquors, cigars, sardines, etc., etc. He will also insure all horses committed to his care. Persons visiting the Fort will find good accommodations for the night at my establishment.

JAMES GRAYDON.

**WANTED,**
BY THE SANTA RITA SILVER MINING CO
An experienced Smelter.
Also, good Barrateros, to work in the Salero Mine.
Apply to W. WRIGHTSON, Tubac.

**ARIZONA HOUSE,**
TUBAC, ARIZONA.
mar 28 H. F. McCARTY, Proprietor.

**HARNESS MAKING.**
THE SUBSCRIBER informs the people of this portion of Arizona that he has opened the Harness and Saddlery Business at Tubac, where he is prepared to do all work in his line.
Saddles and Harness made and repaired in the best manner. (mar. 10) I. A. HILL.

**PABLO TOURNIER DUPLA,**
MAGDALENA, SONORA.
Receiving, Forwarding, Commission Merchant, Wholesale Groceries, Dry Goods, all kinds of Mexican Goods, etc., etc.
General Agency for the purchase of lands in the State of Sonora. References: Antonio Perez, Fort Buchanan, Camou Hermanos, Hermosillo.
mar 17 3m

ANDREW J. NICKERSON & COLE,
**Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights;**
WARD'S RANCHE, SONOITA VALLEY.
THE above firm are prepared to do all work in the line of their business, in a neat and durable style. Wagons made and repaired; all sorts of blacksmithing done, including horse and mule shoeing, with the utmost despatch and at reasonable prices.
mar 31 pd


KILLED BY INDIANS.—John Cottman was killed by Indians, about the first of February, 1859, on the Gila Desert, fifteen miles from Sutton's Ranche. The deceased was an American, and is supposed to have relatives at Snow Hill, Maryland. His legal representative may obtain the amount due him, and his friends ascertain the particulars of his death, by addressing the subscriber, at the Overland Mail Station, Pima Village, Arizona.

mar 31 JOHN CAPRON.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between Ochoa & Aguirre is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment, and all having claims can present them for adjustment, at Las Cruces.

STEVEN OCHOA.
PEDRO AGUIRRA.

Fort Buchanan, April 18, 1859. 3tpd


### HORSE SHOEING,
AND
*GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.*

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to shoe horses and mules and do a general blacksmith business at his shop at Santa Rita.

mar. 24—tf. JOHN A. RIDENOUR.

# THE ARIZONIAN.

## Goot Olt Rye.

If a pody dreats a body,
Mit some goot olt rye,
Un if a pody takes his toddy,
Sometimes on der shly;
Or, if some vellow rader mellow,
Trinks dill he gets high;
Gainst der liquor should he bellow?
No such vool am I.

ZING DER GORUS.—Efery pody loves his toddy,
Prandy, gin or vine;
Every pody has a hobby,
Goot olt rye is mine.

Down der adreet I ovden meet,
Some Deutschmen on der shbree,
If vone of dem should shdand der dreat,
It's goot olt rye for me;
Of all der trinks dere's none I dinks,
So goot ven one ish dry,
Dere's noting ven your shberits sinks,
Can raise dem like olt rye.

ALL ZING.—Efery pody loves his toddy,
Prandy, gin or vine;
Efery pody has a hobby,
Goot olt rye is mine.

Ven vunds is vlush den off I rush,
To Mentzer's liquor sdore,
But dere I nefer trinks too much,
A quart shust and no more;
Ven on der shbree I happy pe,
Un in der sdreet do lie,
Den all der vorld is nix to me,
Ven trinking goot olt rye.

EFERY PODY ZING.—Efery body loves his toddy,
Prandy, gin or vine,
Efery pody has a hobby.
Goot olt rye ish mine.

## Nobody can have seen It.

Fast down the staircase swinging,
With flying feet I passed;
Quick up the staircase springing,
He came, and caught me fast;
And the stairs are dark and dim,
Many a kiss I had from him—
And nobody can have seen it.

Down into the hall demurely—
The guests were assembled there,
My cheeks flushed hot, and surely,
My lips did their tale declare;
I thought they looked at me every one,
And saw what we together had done—
Yet nobody could have seen it.

The garden its sweets displaying,
Beckoned me out of doors;
The welcome call obeying,
I hastened to look at the flowers;
There blushed the roses all around,
There sang the birds with merry sound
As if they all had seen it.

SUNFLOWERS—CHILLS AND FEVER.—Lieutenant Maury has published his opinion, founded on his own experiment at Washington, that the sunflower is a preventative of chills and fevers. He says: "We continue to see favorable mention made of the virtues of sunflowers as preventives of billious fever, chills and fevers, etc. A correspondent of the Soil of the South, writing from a place in Alabama, which he says was peculiarly subject to fevers, gives the results of his experience in the premises; and in not a single instance where he planted sunflowers around his negro cabins did their inmates suffer from fevers; whilst his wife, two children, and two house servants, all had fevers, he not having planted any of the sunflowers around his own dwelling, which, in his own opinion, accounted for the difference in the results. The correspondence of the Soil of the South says:—"My opinion is that the sunflower, in its rank growth, absorbs the very elements in the atmosphere that produce fever, or chills and fever; and what is the life of the sunflower, is highly obnoxious to the health of the human family; I believe that a man could never have a chill who would sleep in a bed of rank sunflowers."

TAKING THE OATH.—The Knickerbocker is responsible for the following:

A correspondent in Ottaway county, Michigan, from whom we are always glad to hear, gives us the following scene of a Mayor's court at Grand Rapids, mayor Church presiding:

Witness called upon to be sworn by the clerk:

Clerk—Do you solemly swear—

Mayor (with dignity)—Stop, the witness will hold up his right hand.

Clerk—The witness has no right hand, your honor.

Mayor, (with some asperity)—Let him hold up his left hand, then.

Clerk—he has had the misfortune to lose his left hand also, as your honor will perceive.

Mayor (savagely)—Tell him to hold up his right leg, then; a man can't be sworn in this court without holding up something. Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be preserved.

Witness sworn on the leg.

Some one blamed Dr. Marsh for changing his mind. "Well," said he, "that is the difference between a man and a jackass; the jackass can't change his mind, and the man can—it's a human privilege."

Col. King, of Gonzalez county, Texas, who is an equal enemy of hard money and grammar, having a proper contempt for both, and who lives, as he says, "down to the foot of navigation, near Gonzalez, a little creek which runs dry in summer, recently delivered himself of the following emphatic remarks: "Ef I owe a man an onjust debt, and I make him a lawless tender of a bank bill, and he infuses to incept it, but persoos out a writ for to level on my property, ef I don't make a sacrament of *him*, I'll be d—d."

"Although many attempts have been lately made to estimate the exact number of natives and foreigners in the United States army, no reliable information could be obtained on that point. Hundreds of foreigners book themselves as born in this country, and even deceive the cleverest judges of accentuation. A good authority says, however, that there are fully 9,000 regular soldiers in the land service of the United States of foreign birth. The Irish element largely predominates, and next to it is the German. It is estimated that we have over two thousand ex-English soldiers in the army and marine corps, besides a large number of Prussians, French, Austrians, Poles, and natives of every other European State.

A GIANT FARMER.—The Rockford Republican says that Mr. Jacob Strawn of Illinois has earned for himself the reputation of the giant farmer of the west. Twenty-seven years ago he emigrated to that State a poor man. His operations were small at first, but continued to increase each year until he had reduced over 30,000 acres of land to a state of cultivation. He has one farm of 10,000 acres, and another of 7,800. He has one corn-field in Morgan county nearly six miles long. He has annually employed from 200 to 300 men, and a large number of horses. Every year, until quite recently, he has stalled from 5000 to 6000 head of cattle, and kept other live stock in proportionate numbers. In these twenty-seven years he has made a fortune of a million of dollars, and he is still hale and vigorous to enjoy it.

Keep true to the dreams of thy youth.

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.


OVERLAND MAIL NOTICE—*Change of Hour.* On and after 3d December, the Overland Mail Stage will leave San Francisco for St. Louis and Memphis at 12 o'clock M. on Monday and Friday of each week. Overland Express for Visalia, Fort Tejon and Los Angeles, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

Overland Mail Company (via Los Angeles.)—Tariff of Prices. From San Francisco, or from any point on the route between San Francisco and Fort Yuma, to terminus of Pacific Railroad, or Ft. Smith, Ark., $100; From San Francisco to Visalia, $20; From San Francisco to Fort Tejon, $30; From San Francisco to Los Angeles, $40; From San Francisco to Fort Yuma, $70; From Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, $40. Way fare 10 cents per mile; no charge less than one dollar.

LOUIS McLANE,
Agent O. M. Co., San Francisco.

**EL MOLINO DEL NORTE,**
S. HART, Proprietor,
Molino, El Paso County, Texas.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING CO.,
Tubac, Feb 10, 1859.

JOHN STREIT, was killed in a rencontre with one Antonio Ellsner, on the 25th of December, 1858. Both persons were in the employment of this company. Streit was a German by birth, aged about 30; he was a cabinet maker by trade and at the time of his death "head carpenter" of the company. His family yet reside in Germany but he is said to have relatives living near San Antonio, Texas. His friends can learn the particulars of his death, and his legal representatives can obtain the amount due him, on application to

S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

OFFICE SONORA E. & MINING CO.
*Tubac, February 25th*, 1859.

UNTIL THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT commence regular mail service on the route, a mail will be sent from this office Friday of each week to Tucson, to connect with the mail of the Overland Mail Co., both East and West. A mail will be received at the office on Sunday of each week.

S. H. LATHROP,
Treasurer.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING CO.
Tubac, Feb. 10, 1859.

H. J. OLDS.—Died of Consumption on the 27th day of October, 1858, while in the employment of this company, H. J. Olds. Mr. Olds was an American, about 30 years of age, a carpenter by trade, has a brother somewhere in California, and is said to have a sister and other relations in Wisconsin. His relatives can learn the particulars of his death, and his lawful representatives can obtain the amount due him at the time of his death on application to

S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

CARPENTER WANTED.—A good carpenter can have constant employment, on application to

S. H LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac, Sonora Exploring and Mining Co. mar 31

LABORERS WANTED.—A few good American Laborers can find situations and good wages, on application to

S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac. Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. mar 31

CHILDRESS & RICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Manufacturers of Saddles and Horse Equipments of every description, of the latest patterns and best quality. Orders to any part of the country promptly attended to.

MORRIS & BRO.
**CLOTHING MERCHANTS,**
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

**BAUGHN & WALKER,**
**Forwarding and Commission Merchants,**
PORT LAVACA, TEXAS.
Cash advanced on Consignments, and Merchandise carefully stored.

**EL PASO HOTEL,**
MAJOR B. W. GIDLOCK, Proprietor.
EL PASO, TEXAS.
Every attention paid to the comfort of travelers, and charges moderate.

CROWELL & CRANE,
**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**
*Corner of Front and Clay Streets,*
SAN FRANCISCO.

COLT'S REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.
Manufactured and for Sale by
COL. SAMUEL COLT,
Hartford, Conn.

BURNSIDE'S BREACH-LOADING GUNS.
Manufactured and for sale by
**BRISTOL FIRE-ARMS COMPANY.**
CHAS. JACKSON, Pres.
Bristol, R. I.

## Overland to the Pacific!

THE SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL Line, which has been in successful operation since July, 1857, are ticketing **Passengers** through to San Diego, and also to all intermediate stations.

Passengers and Express matter forwarded in new coaches drawn by six mules over the entire length of our Line, excepting the Colorado Desert of 100 miles, which we cross on mule back. Passengers GUARANTEED in their tickets to ride in Coaches, excepting the 100 miles, as above stated.

Passengers ticketed to and from San Antonio, Texas, and

**Fort Clark, Fort Fillmore,**
**Fort Hudson, La Mesilla,**
**Fort Lancaster, Tucson, Arizona,**
**Fort Davis, Fort Yuma,**
**El Paso, and San Diego.**

The Coaches of our line leave semi-monthly from each end, on the 9th and 24th of each month, at six o'clock, A. M.

An armed escort travels through the Indian country with each mail train, for the protection of the mails and passengers.

Passengers are provided with provisions during the trip, except where the coach stops at Public Houses along the Line, at which each passenger will pay for his own meal.

Each passenger is allowed thirty pounds of personal baggage, exclusive of blankets and arms.

Passengers coming to San Antonio can take the Line of Mail Steamers from New Orleans twice a week to Indianola; from the latter place there is a daily line of four-horse mail coaches direct to this place.

On the Pacific side, the California Steam Navigation Company are running a first-class steamer semi-monthly to and from San Francisco and San Diego.

Fare on this Line as follows, including rations:

| | |
|---|---|
| San Antonio to San Diego, | $200 |
| " " Tucson, | 150 |
| " " El Paso, | 100 |

Intermediate stations 15 cents per mile.

Extra baggage, *when carried*, 40 cents per pound to El Paso, and $1 per pound to San Diego.

Passengers can obtain all necessary outfits in San Antonio.

For further information, and for the purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company in this city, or address I. C. WOODS, Superintendent of the line, care of American Coal Co., 50 Exchange Place, New York. G. H. GIDDINGS,
R. E. DOYLE, *Proprietors.*
San Antonio, July 1, 1858.

HARRIS & MARCHAND,
**ASSAYERS.**
No. 105 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 73 J street, SACRAMENTO.
No. 27 E street, MARYSVILLE.

H. & M. have established, in addition to their well-known offices in the interior, a Branch Office at **No. 105** *Sacramento Street*, **San Francisco**, where they will carry on the business of Assaying in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

GOLD, SILVER AND ORES of every description, promptly and faithfully assayed and returns made within *six hours*.

Having been established for a period of upwards of three years, during which they have transacted all the business entrusted to them in a manner to please their depositors, they feel at liberty to refer to the correctness and liberality which have characterized all their dealings as some guarantee for what they will do in the future.

They would especially dwell upon the fact that THEY DO THEIR OWN WORK, and manufacture all utensils used by them, for which they received a premium at the late State Fair. In every department none but the best of talent is employed.

As vouchers for the correctness of their Assays, they refer with permission to the following Bankers, who, for nearly three years, have shipped bars assayed by them, to the Eastern States and Europe;

REFERENCES:
B. Davidson, Esq. Messrs. J. Parrott & Co.
Messrs. Tallant & Wilde. " Sather & Church.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.
Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic
**DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,**
Sacramento street, corner of Front, San Francisco, Cal., and 320 Broadway, New York.
Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Ducks, Ticks, Denims, Linens, Towels, Table Cloths, Diapers, Table Covers, Quilts, &c., Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cashmeres, Merinos, Parasols, Embroideries, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels, Under-shirts, Drawers, Colored and White, in Merino, Silk and Cotton, Ladies' Ready-Made Under-garments, very superior, Alexandre's Kid Gloves.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants, San Francisco, California, and New York City.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**

APPLEGATE & CO., 43 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, Ohio, offer for sale an extensive assortment of Books and Stationery, including
School Books, Miscellaneous Books,
Theological Books, Medical Books,
Account Books, Blank Books.
Writing paper of every description, and all articles useful in the library and counting-room. Merchants from abroad favoring us with orders for account books or miscellaneous stock, will have their orders filled with promptness. Address
APPLEGATE & CO.
43 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HENRY HOWE & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, Main street, Cincinnati.

MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.
**LITHOGRAPHERS AND ENGRAVERS,**
Corner of Third and Walnut sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

STANHOPE S. ROWE & CO.,
**BANKERS,**
Third street, Cincinnati.

WRIGHTSON & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.—167 Walnut street, Cincinnati.

GASTEN, DICKSON & WALLINGFORD.—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, Pearl st., Cincinnati.

**THE RAILROAD RECORD,**
A WEEKLY PAPER,
DEVOTED TO RAILROADS & STATISTICS.
Wrightson & Co., Publishers,
167 Walnut st., Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY—Manufactures Type, Printing-Presses, and Printers' Materials generally. Orders promptly filled for any part of the United States or Territories.
L. T. WELLS, Supt.

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY.—Manufacturers of Type, and dealers in Printing Material, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Our Stereotype Establishment, one of the largest in the Union, affords ample facilities for executing any orders we may be favored with.
R. ALLISON, Supt.

POLLOCK & M'CALL—Wholesale Dealers in Paper, Walnut street, Cincinnati.

**PAPER AND STATIONERY.**

NIXON & CHATFIELD, Wholesale Dealers in Paper of every variety, including Book, News, and Job Printing Paper; Note, Cap, and Letter Paper; Envelopes, Wrapping-Paper, &c., &c.
77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE—a Seminary for Young Ladies. Sessions commence in the months of February and September. Rev. P. B. Wilbur, Principal, Cincinnati.

MASONIC REVIEW—A Monthly Magazine, devoted to Masonry. Edited and Published by C. Moore, Cin. Terms, $2 per annum.

ANDERSON, GATES & WRIGHT, Booksellers and Stationers, Main street, Cincinnati.

GEO. M. DIXON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of Fifth and Main st. Cin.

LANE & BODLEY,
**MACHINISTS,**
Cincinnati.

S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—For sale wholesale & retail by
J. N. HARRIS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
No. 5 College Building, Cincinnati.

NATIVE WINES—SPARKLING CATAWBA, and Isabella Wines, equal to the best imported Champaigne and still wines, for sale by
JOHN D. PARK,
Cor. 4th & Walnut streets, Cincinnati.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
73 Third st., Cincinnati.

FAMILY MEDICINES.—JOHN D. PARK, Corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, offers for sale a general assortment of Patent Family Medicines. Dealers supplied at wholesale rates.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. This well established and successful remedy for the cure of cholera morbus, burns, scalds, cuts, etc. etc., is offered for sale wholesale and retail, by
J. N. HARRIS & Co.,
No. 5 College Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

KENNETT & DUDLEY,
**DEALERS IN TOBACCO,**
CINCINNATI, O.